

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

NEARLY COMPLETE RESULT OF
THE MAINE ELECTION.

Postal Matters — Chinaman Mur-
dered in Chicago—Items
from Abroad.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

Treasury Portfolio.—The report that the President has offered the Treasury portfolio to General Grisham, if he will accept it, has been generally credited here. Grisham, it is believed, will accept it, whether or not he will accept the position, but the general belief is that he will. The General is a man of high character and is presumed to know his intentions in the matter say that while he is not anxious to leave the Postoffice Department just at this time, he will accept the offer until he completes some important matters in connection with the workings of the Postoffice Department, and then he will not decline the appointment. The transfer of Grisham to the Treasury Department will, it is generally believed, be followed by the promotion of Postmaster-General Hutton to the head of the Department. It is known that Hutton has been in the Treasury Department only for a few months, and the President, it is said, is equally anxious to reward the services of Hutton. The matter will probably be settled within a day or two.

Returns. *Argosy*, September 14th.—The *Kennebec Journal* will to-morrow publish the vote of the State, nearly complete, from the returns of the counties of Kennebec and Washington. Governor's majority is 10,346. Governor's majority is compared with the Governor's vote of 1880. Following is a summary: Total vote for Governor, 104,346. Robie has 77,779, Redman 58,070, H. B. Eaton 3,147, W. H. Eaton 188, Rustie 1,137, seat-of-war vote 1,000. In 1880, Governor's majority in 1884 is 18,707 against a Democratic majority in 1880 of 169 for Plained over Davis. The total vote is the largest ever cast for Governor at any election. The Republican gain since 1880 by the official vote is 10,378, with eighteen small towns and plantations to be taken from which we not materially change the result.

Pacific Coast Postal Affairs.
WASHINGTON, September 14th.—The following postmasters were commissioned yesterday: Thomas J. Rumery, Brownsville, Cal.; Alexander A. Anderson, Park, Whatcom county, W. T. Schedules on the star route between La Grande and Summerville, Or., have been changed to leave La Grande daily at 2 P. M. and arrive at Summerville at 7 P. M.; leave Summerville at 6 A. M. and arrive at La Grande at 11 A. M.

Mexican Steamer Sunk.—The Signal office at Smithville, N. C., reports as follows: The 90-ton stern-wheel Mexican steamer Don Hermanos, from Philadelphia to Mexico, was sunk off Frying-pan Shoals last night. The captain, two engineers, one deck-hand and the cook were lost. The remaining four of the crew were saved.

The tug *Blanche*, of this place, started for the wreck, and picked up the four survivors floating on a raft three miles at sea. The wind was blowing a gale at the time of the sinking. A deck-hand reports that the raft floated within 200 yards of the Cape Fear life-saving station, but no effort was made to save the men.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), September 14th.—Carlos Ramon, a Spaniard, nearly 40 years of age, employed in the Evans House in this city, is in New York, consulting with the Spanish Consul regarding an inheritance of several millions by the expected death of an uncle in Spain. Three titles go with the fortune. His health forced him to come to friends, and he was given his

work in the Evans House about a month ago. He came to this country nearly twenty years ago with a handsome fortune which he invested in real estate in Chicago. The great fire swept away his possessions and he has since been a teacher.

Whisky, Again.
NEW YORK, September 14th.—Joseph

and John Kluber, who arrived in this country from Alsace nine weeks ago, drank heavily Saturday night. Joseph agreed to drag his brother along the street, as the latter was intoxicated. On Barrow street both fell, and later were discovered by a policeman. John was dead, and Joseph was asleep on his body. During the evening the brothers had visited John's wife.

The Yonkers Sensation—Return of the Elopers.

NEW YORK, September 14th.—Mrs. Ernest J. Schilling, nee Morosini, returned to the house of her parents in Yonkers, in company with her husband, on the train this

party with her husband, on the train that arrived here from Troy at 5:22 this morning. The return was the result of negotiations pending for two days between the runaway couple and Morosini. Mr. and Mrs. Schilling, who had been stopping in Troy since the elopement, took a carriage at the station and drove to the Morosini residence. Mrs. Schilling entered the house, where her husband remained.

nouse alone, her insouciant remaining short distance away. The young woman remained indoors about an hour. What took place is not certainly known, but it is understood that the grief-stricken parent besought their daughter to renounce her husband and return to their care. The father, however, absolutely refused to recognize Schilling as his daughter's husband. The daughter, as, resolutely refused to en-

up her husband, and left the house and re-joined Schilling. The newly-married couple then drove to a hotel on Riverside avenue. Mrs. Morosini's condition was reported extremely critical in the evening and she was not expected to live through the night.

Over Niagara Falls in a Rubber Ball.
 Niagara, September 14th. Oliver W.

Change in the Weather.
NEW YORK, September 14th.—The weather

er has grown quite cold, with the thermometer at midday in the sixties. Conan Island and other resorts were well nigh deserted, and overcoats were very comfortable in the evening. This has been the worst seaside season ever known.

Chinese Laundryman Murdered in Chicago
CHICAGO, September 14th.—Sang Fow was found dead in his laundry this morning.

found dead in his laundry this morning with two bullet-holes through his body. Eight hundred dollars belonging to him missing. He had recently quarreled with his partner.

Blaine in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, September 14th.—James C. Blaine will attend the fair of the Agricultural Society in this city Thursday.

The Manly Art.—PHILADELPHIA, September 15th.—A mild took place early yesterday morning on Reed Flats between Terrence Murphy and John Higgins. Twenty-seven rounds were fought. Both men's faces were beaten into a semblance of raw beef, and in the last round the pugilists fell to the ground thoroughly exhausted from loss of blood. In the

last round Higgins said, "I'm going to kill him before I get through, so help me God." Finally they closed and fell with each other's heads in chancery. They were now so exhausted that neither could strike a blow and the fight was declared a draw. Murphy and Higgins were carried to a little tumble down shanty, while two friends were sent for medical assistance. Murphy spit blood

for some time, and for two hours Higgin

FRUIT WEALTH.

CONSIDERATION OF THE SIERRA FOOTHILL REGION.

The Soil, Climate and Adaptation to Fruit and Grape Culture.

The following address was delivered by E. W. Maslin, at the State Fair, on the 5th instant, before the El Dorado District Agricultural Association, and will be read with interest as a careful review of the question concerning the foothill region and its adaptability to the production of fruits, grapes, etc.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: An agricultural address is a very pleasing production. It is rarely listened to, and more rarely read. A few lines from Virgil, some happy quotations, the usual assertion, notwithstanding that Cain was a farmer, that "agriculture is the base of civilization," a little advice to the farmer, and the poetry is done, and the thing is done. When I received the invitation to address you, I began to collect my quotations and poetry, but a gentle hint from one of your Directories, who is a practical farmer, that such an address would not be tolerated, constrained me to take the path indicated by him, and if I am tedious, I intend to lay the blame upon him, for I fear that before I close you will find I have only told you what you already know. I therefore beg your indulgence for the few facts which I lay before you, promising that they were hastily gathered amid the engrossing cares of my official duties, which at this time are especially onerous.

I think myself happy to appear before you to-day, among so many of the friends of my boyhood. I shall be much more happy if I can encourage you to renewed efforts to place this district, and especially this county, in the van of material progress.

More than thirty-three years ago I set foot here, a homeless boy. All was then excitement and life. I have lived to see three of the then, and for more than a decade, most populous and wealthy counties of the State—El Dorado, Placer and Nevada—decline until they now occupy in the same relative ratio the twentieth in a scale of fifty-two.

A more beautiful scene never greeted my eye than that which I witnessed on the morning after my arrival. A lovely valley, covered with a luxuriant growth of native grasses, stretched away to the east, the hills were crowned with majestic pines, a creek ran pellucid by the town, the air was balmy and bracing, and the rich soil, the abundance of water, the vegetation so luxuriant, the incomparable climate, and all conditions invited to the natural use of the fertile soil which the Creator has blessed this country. How changed the aspect in a few years! The hills were denuded of their trees, the valley was ravished of its beauty, the stream ran turbid—their winds, once warm, were cold in their embrace.

But we came for gold, and gold we must have, and no place was too remote, no soil too rich to satisfy the miner's pick. I did my share of the work of spoliation, and shall take my share of the blame. For thirty-five years the inhabitants of Nevada, El Dorado and Placer have pursued principally the vocation of mining. They have extracted millions upon millions of gold. Where is your glittering prize? I will tell you: the farmers have sold it. You have tilled and sown, but they have reaped.

Suppose that thirty years ago one had been asked, what will be the future of the counties named, he would say, "I am a questioner, am thousands upon thousands of brawny men, of cultivated intellects, of the best blood of the land, firm of purpose, fertile in resource, able and willing to do any thing, and to do it well. Here are millions upon millions of gold only awaiting the Sesame of labor to be the slave of man. He who will be questioned, and if magnanimous with the fate of mining counties, would have replied:

"Gold you will get; the world wants gold, and you can get it. Property must increase in value, your county will be densely populated, your gold will go to the uttermost parts of the world and the rich and the poor will prosper. Wealth will induce culture, and culture foster intellect; the mining counties will rule the State, and the toilers of the valleys will be the slaves of the State. You will supply every desire." Who would at that date have questioned the truth of the prophecy? Has it been fulfilled? Alas! no. You have sold the nightingale for a pig, and that means its breast against a thorn and sings in pain. You have sung your golden notes to enchant the world, and little else remains to you but to dwell in the twilight of memory—to blend with the twilight charm and bear us back to other days.

Let me show you a better way. I am not here to pronounce a panegyric upon agriculture; that has been done by many a more able and eloquent tongue than mine. I am here rather to advise you, to point out the resources of the wide and inexhaustible of this district, and to point out to you how you can regain your vantage ground. I hope you will pardon the last expression. The man who lives on the mountain can see the mountain. Only the dweller in the valleys sees the grim peak in all its grandeur of dimensions. And so having lived among you, and dwelling in the valley, I tell you of the beauties and possibilities of your mountain slopes.

I firmly believe that the life has now come to you at its flood, which it taken, will lead you to fortune, and that the first generation of pioneers will not pass away until it has seen the fruits of the first and wealthiest period of the State.

To those of you who yet cling to the belief that mining is the first industry of the State, I would invite you to consider the relation between the counties of this district and certain other counties devoted mainly to agriculture. I know of no more acceptable mode to show you the true path to wealth and of progress. I hope no one will be offended at the comparison.

I select these counties because they are not strictly foothill counties, and are the cause they occupy the lowest scale in intelligent, wealth-producing, energizing agriculture, to wit: that of grain growing.

The assessment of property began to approach a uniform and equal standard of valuation after the passage of the Political Code, and I therefore take the year 1882 as a year of comparison with 1880, a period of ten years.

The following is a table showing the assessed valuation in 1872 and 1882 of the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Butte, Colusa, Stanislaus and Yolo:

	1872.	1882.
Placer	\$8,146,258	\$4,232,374
Nevada	2,281,277	9,948
El Dorado	2,281,277	9,948
Butte	7,871,574	11,617,859
Colusa	2,281,277	9,948
Stanislaus	7,105,968	10,141,149
Yolo	1,042,082	12,980,097

We perceive that in ten years Placer decreased in valuation 40 per cent, Nevada decreased 11 per cent, while Butte increased 47.3 per cent, Colusa 2.7 per cent, Stanislaus 42.7 per cent and Yolo 43.2.

Take another view. What has been the man-power during ten years in the above-named counties? In Placer, Nevada, which has been the average production of wheat, retained in the county and not exported, per man of the male population over 21 years of age? The census returns of 1870 and 1880, as I cannot obtain the figures for 1872 and 1882, but for our purpose the first named years are sufficient. The male population over 21 years was as follows:

	1870.	1880.
Placer	6,122	6,700
Nevada	2,281	9,948
El Dorado	2,281	9,948
Butte	2,281	9,948
Colusa	2,281	9,948
Stanislaus	2,281	9,948
Yolo	2,281	9,948

While the agricultural counties were thus increasing in store, what were we doing? Sending out a stream of gold such as history furnishes no parallel. From 1848 to 1881 California produced \$1,110,000,000 of gold, of which \$18,501,828 was produced, according to the last census, in the year 1880. Am I far wrong when I estimate that El Dorado, Nevada and Placer produced one-third of the latter sum? Eighteen millions of wheat! What does it not represent? Railroads, steamers, warehouses, business, schools, homes, and all the refinements of civilization. Eighteen millions of gold leaves little to the men who by soil produced it. It has always been the case that wealth will be so. The money has moved the crops, built the railroads, cultivated the fields, enriched the farmer in lands which it was a gain by birth, but now little has it potentially benefited you.

The auspicious time has come to you when all conditions favor a change in your vocation, when you can arrest the flow of the gold, and send it with it to fertilize these waiting hills and crown them with the choicest fruits of the earth.

These figures are more eloquent than figures of agriculture over mining, and now, having, I hope, aroused your interest in the subject of agriculture, I wish to lay before you, in a few lines, the advantages your section offers for the cultivation of fruit. The question of transportation has determined that your efforts must tend to the cultivation of fruit rather than of grain.

THE CLIMATE. Is the first consideration. In the coast range, where the prevailing winds blow from the ocean, and the shelter which project points or a rising hill affords. Each section, therefore, has its own climate. In the great valleys opposite heats occur in midsummer, to be followed by too cool nights, while in these sections to the south, near the base of the Sierras, the climate is more temperate, and materially decreases the crop.

In the foothills of the Sierra, at an elevation of from 300 to 5,000 feet, the climate is temperate, and materially decreases the crop. In the foothills of the Sierra, at an elevation of from 300 to 5,000 feet, the climate is temperate, and materially decreases the crop.

I have no data in relation to El Dorado and Nevada counties, but as Auburn has an elevation of 1,300 feet, Colfax 2,422 feet, and Rocklin 2,200 feet, the climate is more temperate, and materially decreases the crop.

The climate of the maximum temperature of Auburn is 83.17°; Colfax 85.42°; and Rocklin 84.85°. The yearly mean of the minimum temperature of Auburn is 46°; Colfax 48°; and Rocklin 47°. These temperatures indicate an almost entire exemption from destructive frost. Not that the dew point is lower than 32°, but that the vegetation is not advanced enough for the slightest frost to do any damage. Even the famed Napa valley has a minimum temperature in April and May of 41° to 45°, but the vegetation is not advanced enough to be hurt thereby.

The minimum temperature in April and May, respectively, at Auburn is 32° and 41°; Colfax 33° and 40°; and Rocklin 34° and 42°. These temperatures indicate an almost entire exemption from destructive frost. Not that the dew point is lower than 32°, but that the vegetation is not advanced enough for the slightest frost to do any damage.

Mr. Harshitz, a most competent observer and viticulturist, testifying before a committee on "Grape Culture," in 1880, said as follows:

"We have no severe frosts in this county. If a frost comes it diminishes our crop only in part—five or ten or twenty per cent, according to circumstances. In France they will have one frost after another until the entire crop is destroyed. This is one of the many advantages possessed by this county."

Mr. Matthews, a member of the committee, asked, "This land you speak of lies mostly in the foothills, does it not?"

Mr. Harshitz: "No, sir; it is just the reverse. There are no sides of our mountains where goats would starve that will produce the best wines."

The vine-growers present the same observer and searcher for propitious land for fruit culture more than can eloquent description or rhetorical display, our intrepid and intrepid to the best of the Western man, accustomed to the icy rigors of long winters and the melting heats of summer, when the "grasshopper" is a revelation and a foretaste of an earthly paradise.

There is no malaria to deplete one's energies, no fevers to prostrate and no contagious diseases of any kind, life should be lengthened to the surprising span.

THE RAINFALL. Is ample for the cultivation of all fruits except possibly berries. At Sacramento the average fall is about 20 inches, at Rocklin about 30 inches, and at Colfax 40 inches.

And this brings me to the subject of irrigation. It is a bugbear. Somehow the blossoms would have borne a handsome crop, and the soil would have been plowed and sown, and the land would have been watered, and the land would have been watered, and the land would have been watered.

Mr. Harshitz, in his report for 1882 to the Legislature, is quoted as saying: "The best climate in which this region is held for the production of fruits, grapes, etc." The soil is a dark, orange color, rather light in tillage, and is very rich in phosphoric acid, and is very rich in phosphoric acid, and is very rich in phosphoric acid.

Of the soil of Placer (now Loomis), taken from the hillsides, he writes: "It is a red, light gray sandy loam, the sand mostly coarse and consisting largely of granite debris, it should till easily at all times."

The analysis shows the soil to contain 60 per cent of water, 30 per cent of phosphoric acid, of which the supply is quite small. Compared with the red soil of Auburn, the soil of Placer is very rich in phosphoric acid, and is very rich in phosphoric acid, and is very rich in phosphoric acid.

What little less, but nearly twice the amount of potash—a circumstance that with the comparatively small amount of water, and the very rich in phosphoric acid, and is very rich in phosphoric acid, and is very rich in phosphoric acid.

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clusters of grapes ever exhibited in this State, cultivate his vineyard without the aid of water.

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well on the hillsides, while in the valleys where both phosphate and humus are doubtless more abundant, and the soil is more retentive, other fruits would thrive. Except as to inferior retentiveness and humus, this soil is very similar in composition to that of Volia valley, on which cherries flourish.

I deem it proper at this point to note what the professors say as to the defect of our soil. It is deficient in phosphates that characterizes the soils of many regions in the State, and the importance of an adequate supply of phosphoric fertilizers on the foot-hill growth languishes the use of bone meal should be very effective."

You will perceive that Auburn soil is poor, the soils of France in phosphoric acid, iron, lime (except the Lafayette soil) and in alumina, the characteristic constituent of clay.

I have my hobby like every other man, and it is to see these foothills devoted to the culture of grapes. We have been delighted for years past by the peach crop grown there, which for size, juiciness and flavor are not excelled, if equaled, in the State. The soils of Green and Garden valleys have no superior in the State in adaptability to fruit culture.

In Placer county there is a section of granite soil which begins below Rocklin and extends to Auburn, and in which it extends from a mile west of Rocklin eastward to the American river, and contains about four townships of land, say at least 70,000 acres of land.

In this section lie the towns of Rocklin, Placer or Loomis, Penryn and Newcastle, all developing into extensive fruit centers. Further to the north, beginning at Auburn, is the slate belt extending to Colfax and Bear River, the dividing line between Placer and Nevada counties. The sections named from Sacramento to the north, and which are composed of boulders from the farming lands proper of Placer county, which contain the wealthiest portion of the population.

After crossing Bear River you enter into Nevada county. The soil from thence to Grass Valley is volcanic, and the substratum is granite, and the soil is very rich in phosphoric acid, and is very rich in phosphoric acid, and is very rich in phosphoric acid.

The soil is red, sandy and mixed with quartz pebbles, and easily tilled. The climate is even and mild; no snow falls there, and the peculiarly dry climate of Placer has been said to occur here, and is composed of boulders from the farming lands proper of Placer county, which contain the wealthiest portion of the population.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884

WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE.
SACRAMENTO, September 14, 1884.

Place observed.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Clouds.	Remarks.
Altoona	30.07	65.0	W.	Clear	
Albany	30.06	64.0	W.	Clear	
Albany	30.06	64.0	W.	Clear	
Albany	30.06	64.0	W.	Clear	
Albany	30.06	64.0	W.	Clear	
Albany	30.06	64.0	W.	Clear	
Albany	30.06	64.0	W.	Clear	
Albany	30.06	64.0	W.	Clear	
Albany	30.06	64.0	W.	Clear	
Albany	30.06	64.0	W.	Clear	

Maximum temperature, 72.5; minimum, 61.5.
S. W. 11.8 N. 11.8 E. 11.8 S. 11.8 W. 11.8.

Weather Probabilities.

Washington, September 14th.—Pacific Coast, generally fair weather.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Tonight, "Monte Cristo."

Sacramento Tivoli—"The Winning Hand."

Canton celebration, September 15th.

Lost—A pair of black shoes, size 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Business Advertisements.

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TO-MORROW'S CONVENTION.

Committee Meeting—Delegates Being Chosen—Further Indorsements.

To-morrow the Northern and Central California Convention will assemble at Pioneer Hall at 11:30 A. M. sharp, and be called to order by Hon. N. D. Ridout, who will state the purposes of the meeting, when the preliminary committee will report, nominating temporary officers, that organization may at once be had and business dispatched. The preliminary committee, consisting of Messrs. Ridout, Parks, Filcher, Green and Bidwell, are requested to meet at the hall at 11 A. M., sharp, to prepare its report.

Up-country delegates arriving here by the 11:20 train should proceed at once to the hall, on Seventh street, between J and K; the street cars running within half a block of the hall will enable them to be on time. The hour of 11:30 for assembling was fixed upon to enable business to be so arranged as not to interfere with the events of the State Fair for the day. It is probable that an early evening session will be necessary and also one on the morning of Wednesday. Certainly there should be no haste, but on the contrary deliberation and calm business-like procedure, for the Convention is one of

FAST IMPORTANCE.

And fraught with weighty interests and possibilities. The Sacramento *Sunday Capital* says: "The idea of holding a Convention here during the present fair of representative citizens of central and northern California is an excellent one, for which we believe credit is due the Raccoon-Union of this city. It is proposed to hold a Convention Tuesday next, and from present indications, it will be largely attended. This part of the State—that is, nearly all north and east of Sacramento—has been rather overlooked of late years by immigration bureaus, and some systematic action is needed to bring it into that prominence to which its merits entitle it."

The *Galt Gazette* says: "At last the citizens of central and northern California have awakened from their lethargy, and are now realizing the importance of the subject of immigration, and united action is now being taken by prominent men of the districts in question to have a Convention held here on Tuesday next, September 16th. This is a step that should have been taken years ago, but it is not too late to begin the good work of colonization."

The *Solano Republican* says: "We hope that the Sacramento Convention will prove a great success, and that the immigrant in the future will be able to find a home in the fertile fields of Solano. The great resources of our section have not been heretofore fully developed, and have not been talked about in vain and abroad. The *Oroville Mercury* says: "Unless we do secure our share of the immigrants constantly coming into the State, our section will always be found in the rear ranks of the great work of civilization now going on in California."

The *Red Bluff People's Cause* says: "It is a movement which cannot fail to be a lasting benefit to our country and to the northwestern California. We trust that the meeting is the beginning of a new era for northern and central California and the advancement of the material interests of the country."

MORE APPROVAL.

The *Colusa Star* says: "This is a very important meeting here, and should be well attended. Southern California has been cut up into small farms, simply by an effort of its citizens. Central and northern California has many advantages of many counties were raised as follows: Amador, 10 per cent; Alameda, 10; Calaveras, 20; Humboldt, 10; Kern, 15; Lake, 15; Los Angeles, 20; Santa Barbara, 25; San Bernardino, 12; San Diego, 20; San Francisco, 10; San Mateo, 20; Ventura, 15. Contra Costa was reduced 20 per cent. This county was assessed to nearly the true value of property, whereas the average of assessments was only about 70 per cent. of value, and the latter was taken as the basis to which the Board sought to make all conform as nearly as possible. The changes had been made in the several counties, as above given, the State tax was fixed at forty-five and two-tenths cents on the one hundred dollars of the county tax."

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Forester Club Shoot.

At Agricultural Park yesterday morning there was a good attendance to witness the monthly shoot of the Forester Gun Club, which resulted as follows:

Todd, 26 yards, 11 11 10 10 10 10 8
Watson, 26 yards, 11 11 11 11 11 11 9
Kubshauer, 21 yards, 11 11 11 11 11 11 8
Schuch, 21 yards, 11 11 11 11 11 11 8
L. G. Miller, 21 yards, 11 11 11 11 11 11 8
Verly, 21 yards, 11 11 11 11 11 11 8
G. Miller, 21 yards, 11 11 11 11 11 11 8
J. Kane, 21 yards, 11 11 11 11 11 11 8
J. Kane, 21 yards, 11 11 11 11 11 11 8
Zaver, 21 yards, 11 11 11 11 11 11 8

The tie on 11 was shot off at double birds. Henry Gerber winning with a clean score. Pool-shooting was held in order, the record being at five birds, \$20 entrance, and the score stood:

Watson, 11 11 0 4
Kubshauer, 11 11 0 4
Schuch, 11 11 0 4
L. G. Miller, 11 11 0 4
Verly, 11 11 0 4
G. Miller, 11 11 0 4
J. Kane, 11 11 0 4
J. Kane, 11 11 0 4
Zaver, 11 11 0 4
F. Bassford, 11 11 0 4

Following on five divided the money. Following result, the entrance being \$2 50:

H. Gerber, 11 11 0 4
F. Bassford, 11 11 0 4
P. Bassford, 11 11 0 4
Zaver, 11 11 0 4
W. E. Gerber, 11 11 0 4
Watson, 11 11 0 4

Bassford and Zaver divided. The last match was at five birds, \$20 entrance, Bassford winning.

THE LATE S. B. SEIGER.—Coroner Clark after a full investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of the late S. B. Seiger, which occurred in consequence of a fall from the roof of the International Hotel early Saturday morning, as mentioned in our last issue, concluded that it was unnecessary to hold an inquest, as the death was purely accidental. What astonished him more than anything else was that an accident of the kind had not occurred before, and that the building was so old and the boards rotten at the ends and liable to give way if a person should step upon the extreme end of the roof, and that the death was purely accidental. What astonished him more than anything else was that an accident of the kind had not occurred before, and that the building was so old and the boards rotten at the ends and liable to give way if a person should step upon the extreme end of the roof, and that the death was purely accidental. 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Interesting Discoveries Among Prehistoric Buried Regions and Treasures.

Recent years have been most prolific in the discoveries of prehistoric remains. Two most notable instances of that character have just come to hand. The first is the discovery of what is undoubtedly the most ancient artificial roadway that is or perhaps ever will be made known—that is, if the reports concerning it are correct. The discovery occurred in the valley of the

A Bass of Size.—“I had no idea black bass ever grew so large,” said H. W. Ross, of Jacksonville, Fla., a few days ago, “until I succeeded in landing one that cost me forty minutes of hard work. It was a large specimen from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, was 29½ inches in girth, and weighed twenty-three pounds and eight ounces. I had gone with two friends to Niggettown creek, near Altoona, to fish. After filling our boats with water, we were informed by the creek, which contained some four acres, with water thirty feet deep. I was lazily holding an eight-ounce pole, when suddenly my float sank and away went my line at lightning speed. I was not prepared to let it shoot out of the lake, and it was only with the greatest circumspection that I succeeded in heading him toward the shore. The bass was hooked about twelve feet from the surface of the water, and I was obliged to pull him above the surface of the water at any time. When he was finally pulled into the boat he came with his mouth wide open, and to all appearances was dead. He never flopped once after he was taken. I measured, and he large a black bass has been taken before.”—[New York Sun.

Manners of Young Married Women.

At the outset of married life, the complete and entire freedom from parental control, which the young wife has as the ruler of her own actions, as well as those of others, which is now hers, often bewilders the girl-wife and puts her into a state of ignorance and inexperience, a much greater show of attention falls upon and around the young married woman, the ordeal has to be gone through, and sensitive features very often feel uncomfortable, she fears to make a mistake, she has the fear of making some blunder, or omitting some social duty, or of showing ignorance on any point. When the feel find the right path to follow, and the danger is over.

We will draw attention to the rocks over which the young matron often stumbles, and the thorns, briars and brambles in which she gets entangled; and the dangers, the troubles they entail may be avoided. Ostentation is a rock to steer clear of. The young wife is of course, poor, she has no money, and she is making it an exalted one to her friends. Take the entertainment of guests, for instance. It is truly laudable to try and give the best one can, but she has no money, she has no notice to think that their happiness and pleasure can be enhanced by any extraordinary efforts on the part of the entertainers. If the means and the entertainment match them in character and do not strive to show great display. We have one or two more topics to discuss while on the subject of guests. The young married woman is apt to be absorbed in one stream of affairs; thus she falls into one person's talk, and babbles continuously about the perfections of her husband, the imperfections of her servants,

[illegible]

The Colonel's War Record.

No, my boy; Colonel Thomas A. Hendricks did not even send a substitute to the war. He was not drafted. He offered to send a substitute, but the mustering officer, John A. White, said that a younger boy, nine years old, looked at the Colonel and said quietly, " Bless you, no, Mr. Hendricks; nobody wants a substitute for you." And the Colonel, without hesitating, swearing in the little drummer boy, as though the Government needed him the worst way in the world, and the peculiar expression on his face, which showed that Colonel Hendricks' feelings so sorely that he went home and broke the good sword he had intended for that Government. If he had not broken the sword for himself, it didn't look very dangerous, but then it was the only Colonel Hendricks ever drew in defense of his nation.

Did he ever go to the war after the Colonel broke his sword?

O, yes; it went right on. Indiana troops were ordered to go to the war, and the Colonel, feeling that it became generally known that the Colonel had broken his sword. Then there was some talk about the Colonel's sword, and the Colonel said, " Well, no new one; but, before this was done, an Illinois man named Grant, who had a real sword and didn't send a substitute, had a sword made for him, and he was a Union, and white Col. Hendricks was down on his hands and knees, crawling around in the gas hunting for the pieces of his old sword, and he was so glad to get it that he might wear it when he ran for Vice-President, the soldiers all came home and took off their uniforms and went to plowing and planting, and the Colonel was right along with Colonel Hendricks, and Colonel Hendricks got along without the war, and the Government got along without the war, and the country got along fair again that Colonel Hendricks should get along without the Government."

But can he get along without it?

Mr. Hendricks said, " Well, he'll have to. (Burdette, p. Burlington Hawkeye,

[illegible][illegible]

On the bill of fare in New York Italian restaurants coffee is one cent per cup; steaks, chops and stews, three cents; pastry, three cents; beer, two cents; whisky and brandy, three cents. These places are thronged daily by persons of all nationalities.—[New York Herald.]

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ALL CITIZENS FEELING AN INTEREST IN
class in Central and Northern California, and
who believe correct action in promulgating
the proposed amendments to the constitution
note the agricultural trade and industrial inter-
ests, are invited to attend a FREE CONFERENCE to be held in
Sacramento, September 16th,
At 11:30 A. M. sharp, in
Pioneer Hall
Seventh street, bet. J and K,
To consider ways and means of disseminating
this information and promoting desirable im-
provements in the agricultural and industrial
classes, Granges, Boards of Trade, commercial bodies
and other organizations, and to invite the
or other authorities in the counties of Siskiyou,
Siskiyou, Tillamook, Clatsop, Multnomah, Clatsop,
Yamhill, Clatsop, Multnomah, Clatsop, Multnomah,
Iliad, Dorado, Sacramento, Yuba, Solano and
Amador are earnestly requested to name
public men, prominent in their respective
induce representative citizens generally to at-
tend, and to be present to the meeting, and to
gates or not.

The undersigned have, with others, been
appointed a committee of Arrangements, and
have consented to open the Convention, and
request that there be a full attendance promptly

An invitation is extended to citizens of the
county of Siskiyou, and to those of the ad-
jacent counties, on the day of the Convention, and who
feel an interest in the proposed meeting, to take
part in the same.

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J. A. FILLER, Placer;
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Pursuant to the Constitution of the State of California, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act to provide

for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval." approved March 7, 1883, notice is hereby given that the Legislature of the State of California, at its twenty-fifth session, commencing on the first Monday after the first day of January, A. D. 1884, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed that Section 19 of Article XI. of the Constitution of the State of California, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. In any city where there are no public works owned and controlled by the municipality for supplying the same with water or artificial light, any individual or any company or corporation, or any person or persons, authorized by authority of the laws of this State shall, upon the petition of the majority of the residents of the streets, or other officer in control thereof, under such general regulations as the municipality may prescribe, be authorized to supply the city for damages, have the privilege of using the public streets and thoroughfares thereof, and to lay down pipes and conduits therein, and connections therewith, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of conveying water to the city and its inhabitants either with gaslight or other illuminating light, or with fresh water for the purpose of supplying the same, and the auditor of the city, but the municipal government shall have the right to regulate the charges thereof.

And notice is hereby further given, that at the same session two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Supervisors shall be authorized to elect to each of the two Houses voting in favor thereof, said Legislature propose the following:

Section 7 of Article IX. of the Constitution of the State of California be amended so as to read as follows:

Amendment No. 2.

Section 7. The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools shall constitute the State Board of Education, which shall have the right to compile, and adopt a uniform series of books to be used in the common schools throughout the State.

And notice is hereby further given that the Legislature of the State of California, at its twenty-



fifth extra session, commencing on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1887, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed that Section 9 of Article XIII. of the Constitution of the State of California be amended so as to read as follows:

Amendment No. 3.

SECTION 9. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each Congressional District in this State, as the same existed prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties at the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and at each gubernatorial election thereafter, until the next general election in ten years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purposes of taxation. The Controller of the State shall be ex officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization in each county, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and estimate the value of the taxable property in each county, and make a report thereon. Said Boards of Equalization shall be organized, and the duties provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered to do, subject to the approval of the Legislature, may prescribe, as to the county assessments, and the manner of making them, and make rules which may be ascribable to the action of the State Board, or to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or to change the assessment of any particular property, or to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make and cause to be published, in full, the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no person shall be assessed for taxes on mortgage, deed of trust, contract or other obligation by which a debt is secured, except upon the basis of its face value. The present State Board of Equalization shall continue in office until the first meeting of the next Legislature, who shall be elected^a and shall qualify. The Legislature shall have power to reduce the number of members of the State Board of Equalization as practical, and to provide for the appointment of members of said Board of Equalization.

^a By ballot.

Each amendment shall be voted upon separately from the others, by ballot, at the next




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 general election, to be holden on **TUESDAY**
 the 4th day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1884.

Ballots used at such election shall contain the following words: "For the Amendment No. 1," or "Against the Amendment No. 1," or the words "Against the Amendment No. 2," or the words "Against the Amendment No. 3," or the words "Against the Amendment No. 3," written or printed thereon.

Sacramento, July 24, 1888.

GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor.

Attest: THOS. L. THOMPSON, Secretary of State.
1829-4520

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